



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 21, 1928

STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION
WASHING AN ELEPHANT
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING
UNSURPASSED ACHIEVEMENTS
SUCCESS OR FAILURE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1659 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1928

No. 34

State Federation Convention

With the details of its organization out of the way, the twenty-ninth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor is now plunging into a mass of routine business, resolutions and other matters, the settlement of which will determine the policies of organized labor in California during the coming year.

Although many of these matters will not reach the convention floor until Thursday and Friday, most of them were in the "brewing" stage and were being passed on to the committees. The resolutions, several of which may produce heated debates, were placed in the hands of the resolution committee.

There is no prospect of a fight later in the week over the election of a president and the selection of the next convention city. Supervisor William P. Stanton of San Francisco is the only candidate for the presidency, and his election is assured.

Monterey and Long Beach are the strongest contenders for next year's convention.

One or two interesting fights are promised for district vice-presidencies. There are ten districts in the State for which vice-presidents must be chosen. Nominations will be made from the floor tomorrow. The election is scheduled for Thursday.

Practically no business was transacted at Tuesday morning's sessions, the program being devoted to addresses by State Senator J. M. Inman and V. S. McClatchy, the latter a member of the joint immigration commission authorized by the Federation and other groups several years ago.

Inman made a plea for old age pensions; declaring the State and nation owe a living to men "placed on the scrap heap" after sixty. Inman was accorded warm applause for his report on labor legislation at the last legislative session. After he left the platform State Senators Tom Maloney and Daniel Murphy of San Francisco, both of whom are delegates to the convention, took the floor and complimented the Sacramento senator on his record.

McClatchy's talk was in the nature of a report covering the activities of his commission for the last three years and the fight to keep the enemies of Oriental exclusion legislation from breaking it down.

He warned the convention that eternal vigilance will be necessary if the law is not to be vitiated. "Japan is no ordinary adversary," said McClatchy. "She has powerful and clever leaders who will not quit, who are constantly striving to build up public sentiment against exclusion."

Governor C. C. Young was accorded a tremendous ovation when he was escorted to the platform yesterday afternoon. He spoke briefly, welcoming the delegates to the Capital City on behalf of the State government. He congratulated the Federation on the strides organized labor has made during the last few years.

Young declared he was particularly pleased with the type of legislation sponsored by the labor groups at the last session of the legislature.

"And one of the things I prize most highly," he added, "is an acknowledgment from your Federation showing that I was able to sign every one of your bills because they were fair and impartial and asked for nothing that you did not deserve to have."

The plight of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America was discussed by John Hammer, vice-president of the organization. Hammer told how the union had lost 40,000 members in six years, dwindling from one of the most powerful groups to a comparatively small organization because of the introduction of machinery and the formation of the "tobacco trust." Hammer asked the delegates to promote the use of union made cigars.

President Dalton announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Constitution—H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; W. J. Conboy, Teamsters No. 287, San Jose.

Rules and Order of Business—Edward Drake, Cooks and Waiters No. 402, San Diego; Carl R. Crain, Bricklayers No. 13, Long Beach; Lloyd A. Barnes, Labor Council, Bakersfield; Harry H. Sachs, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Edward J. Sadring, Printing Pressmen No. 138, San Bernardino.

Reports of Officers—Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento; W. L. Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; Robert M. Conkey, Musicians No. 687, Santa Ana.

Resolutions—C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, Oakland; W. A. Emerson, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Art Maehl, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco; Wm. B. Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Thos. Meagher, Painters No. 19, San Francisco.

Legislation—Dan P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; Ros. Mannina, Central Labor Council, San Jose; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Frank B. Perry, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.

Grievances—Sam J. Donohue, Plumbers No. 444, Oakland; Joseph M. Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Jas. T. Tracy, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Harry Tannen, Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Arthur S. Morey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Central Labor Council, Napa; Al C. Beck, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; W. E. Banker, Carpenters No. 806, Pacific Grove; Andrew Bauer, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Michael Nilson, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Frank Belcher, Molders No. 374, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Kelly, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; W. C. Brooks, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.

Thanks—Margaret Stump, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Marion Tabor, Central Labor Council, Marysville; Wm. McQuillan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento; J. W. Southwick, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Geo. H. Hedrick, Central Labor Union, Watsonville.

WASHING AN ELEPHANT.

More than a million American women rolled bandages and made surgical dressings during the Great War. Why not carry on for the lepers? The medical staff headquarters won't fuss at you if the bandages vary one-eighth of an inch from regulations, and you can feel, in the immortal language of a recent song-hit, that you are washing one of the largest elephants of all time.

The war may be over, but leprosy isn't although the American Mission to Lepers is bending every effort to secure the world co-operation of governments, of scientists, and of all intelligent and considerate people to put an end to this age-old machine. While the wheels are turning to bring about these large results, the intimate needs of the destitute lepers in rescue stations in twenty countries must not be overlooked. One of the greatest of these needs is for bandages.

To stand by a doctor's side and watch the number of dressings required for even one patient makes one wonder just how a missionary doctor manages 12,000 miles from "Johnson and Johnson" and with insufficient funds to buy dressings locally, even if they could be obtained. Yet they do manage, and incipient cases of leprosy are being cured and the suffering of incurable cases is being eased, and the sound bodies of little children of lepers, who fortunately do not inherit leprosy, are being safeguarded in separate homes.

If these doctors, serving without special compensation and handicapped by lack of equipment and trained assistants, are willing to carry on, the women of America who pride themselves on leading in so many good causes will surely be willing to help them.

Strong bandage material for outer dressings can be washed and used again and again. Any firm cotton or linen cloth is suitable for this. Old sheets or table linen are excellent, cut into two-inch strips, rolled, and fastened with that great national instrument, the safety pin. Even the pin will be used. It will sparkle like a brooch while it holds together the edges of a shawl pinned across the pain-wracked shoulders of some leper recipient of your generosity.

If you are willing to prepare a parcel of bandages or merchandise material, let the American Mission to Lepers send you the address of a medical missionary to whom you can ship direct by parcel post.

Write for a free circular "Material Gifts for Lepers" to W. M. Danner, General Secretary, The American Mission to Lepers, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Sec.-Treas., Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

CHAPTER IV.

7. How Does Workmen's Compensation Benefit the Employer?

For the employer a system of Workmen's Compensation eliminates hazardous risks and replaces uncertainty with certainty. The employer knows that he will not need to engage in an expensive suit at law and usually he will not need to send his attorneys to court. Furthermore, he has the satisfaction of seeing the money which he pays actually go to the assistance of his disabled employees. The cost is small. Only about one-fifth of one per cent of the cost of production goes into accident compensation premiums.

8. How Does Workmen's Compensation Benefit the Public?

- 1—Reduces litigation.
- 2—Lessens need for charity.
- 3—Decreases the cost of maintaining public institutions.

9. Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Diseases.

Workmen's Compensation, because it places the cost of industrial accidents and diseases upon industry, and supplies more complete accident statistics through the filing of claims for compensation, has stimulated industrial safety work. Industries, states and nations are beginning to center their attention on the problems of industrial accidents and diseases. More and more statistics are being compiled in an effort to learn their cause, extent and severity. Various methods and plans are being adopted and applied to reduce the cost of industrial accidents and diseases to employers and to protect employees, such as safety engineering and supervision by industry, the passage of statutory safety acts and the formulation and adoption of industrial safety codes by Labor Departments and Compensation Commissions. State Safety Departments for the investigation and prevention of industrial accidents and diseases are also being set up and their powers enlarged. Workmen's Compensation, as has been already pointed out, is provided for in 42 of the States and by the great nations of Europe. The cost of such compensation, measured in money, is stupendous, and demands attention. It is not conceivable that any one would propose to reduce the financial burden on industry of industrial accidents and diseases by again placing the burden, even in part, upon labor. There then remains but one method of reducing these costs perceptibly, and that is by a radical reduction of disabling industrial accidents and diseases. Prevention work, therefore, demands immediate attention, not only from financial considerations, but also for the physical protection of the employee. It is important that this work be undertaken by and under the control of the boards or commissions making the compensation awards.

As industry under the compensation system is held financially responsible for the loss of earning power of the employee, when such loss is caused by an industrial accident or disease, so should the responsibility for the safety of the employee be as directly placed upon it.

Among the States, Ohio, with an exclusive State

fund, has undertaken by a constitutional amendment adopted in 1923 to provide from the premiums paid by the employers the funds to maintain a State Safety Department, whose duties are to gather statistics, formulate and adopt industrial safety codes, investigate and thereby prevent industrial accidents and diseases. The constitutional amendment provides that the Industrial Commission shall set aside not more than 1 per cent of the premium paid by employers annually to the State Insurance Fund, to be used for the investigation and prevention of industrial accidents and diseases, etc. Further, while the adoption of the constitutional amendment took from the employee the right to sue for injuries sustained by reason of a violation of a lawful requirement by the employer, thereby making the compensation law a complete coverage for the employer and the sole remedy for the employee for all industrial accidents and certain specified industrial diseases, it provides for the granting of a compensation award to the injured employee or his dependents, in addition to the one provided by statute, of not less than 10 per cent nor more than 50 per cent of the maximum compensation award allowed by law, when the injury or death is the result of the violation of a lawful requirement by the employer.

Thus industry is furnishing the funds to make industry safe, the compensation law becomes a complete coverage, while the employer is penalized by the payment of additional compensation to the injured worker or his dependents when the injury results from the employer's violations of a safety requirement.

10. The Future of Workmen's Compensation.

Workmen's Compensation is here to stay. It has abundantly demonstrated its usefulness and has created for itself a recognized place in social legislation. There is good reason to believe that the provisions of the law will be liberalized and extended and that the insurance principle will be made use of whenever it can be made the means of bettering the condition of the individual by group action.

As the United States becomes more and more industrialized, as machine production is extended, the need for accident and disease compensation and prevention work in connection therewith will constantly increase. It is not too much to expect that the time will come when those persons who carry on production in ways which, by their very nature, are conducive to industrial accident and disease, will not be placed at a disadvantage with other people. Industry must bear its burdens and ultimately we can not escape the fact that the goods which we enjoy have not been fully paid for until those who produce them or their dependents have been protected against any loss in earning power which may result, because they have been unfortunate victims of industrial accidents or diseases.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What was the first strike of printers in the United States?

A.—A walkout of printers employed by Livingston's "Gazette" in New York City in 1777 is believed to have been the first printers' strike.

Q.—Who said: "I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy."

A.—Wendell Phillips, the great orator and abolitionist.

Q.—When did Congress make Labor Day a legal holiday?

A.—By an act passed June 28, 1894.

Q.—Who were the first fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor to the British Labor Union Congress?

A.—Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire. They attended the congress of 1895.

Q.—How many members have the four train service railroad brotherhoods?

A.—They have more than 400,000 members.

JAMES DUNCAN PASSES.

James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, died at his home at Wollaston, Quincy, Mass., Friday, September 14th, at 11 A. M. Funeral services were held at the Masonic Temple, Quincy, Mass., on Monday, September 17th, at 2:30 p. m.

James Duncan was born in Scotland, May 5, 1837. He was a pioneer of the organized labor movement and a granite cutter by trade. He was Secretary of the New York branch of granite cutters in 1881; of the Baltimore branch in 1884.

In March, 1895, he was elected Grand President of the Granite Cutters' International Association and held that position continuously until July, 1923. In 1900 he led the successful strike in the granite cutting industry for the eight-hour day.

He was a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor from 1886.

He was elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 at the convention held in Denver, Colorado. Four years later he was elected First Vice-President and has since continuously served in that office. In 1898 he served as American Federation of Labor fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

In 1911 he represented the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the International Secretariat held at Budapest, Hungary.

In 1913 he was selected as one of the five United States commissioners to investigate and report on the subject of workmen's compensation.

In 1917 he was appointed by President Wilson, with five others, as envoy extraordinary on a diplomatic mission to Russia.

In 1919 he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the American Labor Mission to the Peace Conference in Paris.

He is survived by his widow.

Strange it is that men should admit the validity of the arguments for free discussion, but object to their being "pushed to an extreme"; not seeing that unless the reasons are good for an extreme case, they are not good for any case.—John Stuart Mill.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, September 5, 1928.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: T. J. Mahoney and J. C. Willis. Excused: Theo. Johnson.

Credentials—From Plumbers No. 442 for G. Young. Accepted and seated.

Officers Reports—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities since the last meeting. The booth operated by the League at the Labor Day picnic was a big success. The union cracker factories in the Bay district donated 500 dozen cookies and crackers, and the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. 2000 cigarettes. Same were distributed from the booth that day. Also thousands of pieces of literature on the union label, card and button. Some one had stolen a bird and a package of cigarettes. That the automatic picture machine would be ready in a few days. Report approved.

Communications—From San Francisco Building Trades Council: Minutes; filed. From the office of the United Garment Workers' Union of America thanking the League for its work in behalf of their local in San Francisco; filed. From the United Textile Workers' Union on their label; filed. From Secretary John J. Manning stating he was sending 10,000 pieces of literature; same received; filed. From Painters No. 1158, stating they are withdrawing; also from Varnishers and Polishers No. 134 to the same effect. Secretary reported that they would again affiliate; filed for reference. Bills read and referred to Trustees.

Reports of Unions—Tailors report they will hold a ball in California Hall, Polk and Turk Sts., September 22nd; also reported on their International Convention as the best ever held; Local No. 80 was honored by their delegates holding office there; will start a campaign and request a demand for their union label. Hatters report conditions the same at the Superior Hat Factory; state the retailer claims there is no demand for their union label; non-union hat factories seem to be doing the business; when buying a hat demand their label. Pressman No. 24 report business quiet; have signed up for two years. Cigarmakers report picking up a little; conditions in non-union shops so bad the workers are getting dissatisfied; look for the label on the cigar box. Garment Workers report work a little better; overall work is bad; members are facing a reduction in wages. Wood Carvers report it is quiet. Bill Posters report that Foster & Kleiser are busy; want to issue letter for the election campaign. Teamsters report progress. Plumbers report it is quiet. Elevator Operators say it is fair. Steamfitters report members working. Cracker Bakers report shops are quiet; chain stores are hurting business. Cracker Packers are doing well with their new organizer. Ladies' Auxiliary report members doing good work in demanding the union label, card and button. Laid the matter submitted by the Agitation Committee over until next meeting. Will send out letter to unions. Agitation Committee's report of meeting held with committee from Ladies' Auxiliary was concurred in.

New Business—Moved and seconded to have representation at the State Federation of Labor held in Sacramento, September 17th. Carried. Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to go. Carried.

Finances—Receipts, \$150.06. Bills paid, \$185.65. Meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, September 19th.

"Not one cent of union earned money for the Unfair Employer."

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,

Secretary.

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GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING.**Department of Industrial Relations.**

Wednesday, August 29, 1928.

Employment on an Age Basis.

1. Unusual interest, extending all over the country, has followed the discussion of age limitations in employment. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Akron Beacon Journal, and many other newspapers of the East, have considered editorially the factor of age as applied to work. These comments have been predicated on the California Department of Industrial Relations' report of June last at the Governor's Council meeting.

2. Many letters have reached the Department from men who have experienced discrimination, all urging that public sentiment be directed toward alleviating the situation. It has been pointed out that the average span of life is increasing at the same time the bars to employment are being lowered, and that it is not a satisfactory status of affairs to have men just over 35 or 40 years of age told their services are not desired.

3. The California Department of Industrial Relations is urging employers and citizens generally to take a broader view, and to consider employment on the ability to do the work, and thus make a needed contribution to the common weal.

1. During October the Department contemplates conferring with the cantaloupe growers of Imperial Valley and with other residents of that section regarding the industrial situation. This is based on the strike of Mexican laborers earlier in the year. Another strike, if it lasted longer than the first, might spell disaster for both sides.

2. If conferences result in agreement, as is anticipated, the improvement of housing conditions, safeguards against defaulting contractors, and proper insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act will follow, and will be applicable to all labor.

1. The action of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California in exercising restraint over the activities of those who indulge in "ambulance chasing" has struck a responsive chord on the Industrial Accident Commission. Several cases have recently been brought to the Commission's attention that are under minute investigation. At least two of them show a new type of industry. Two San Francisco attorneys induced two injured men to allow them to handle their claims on a percentage basis, which is illegal, and neither of these attorneys appeared on record. Their connections were discovered as a result of the study of the situation. One of the attorneys drew 40 per cent of the disabled man's compensation. He gave alleged advice in his office without appearance at hearings or visits to the Commission's office. This attorney has been ordered by the Commission to return to the injured man the money illegally and unjustly taken. This case does not stand alone.

2. One remedy proposed by some of the attorneys of Southern California is that the Commission shall have the right to disbar attorneys guilty of such practices from appearing in industrial injury cases.

Exhibit of Safety Appliances.

1. The Department of Industrial Relations received fine help in making up its booth for the Pacific Southwest Exposition at Long Beach. Not only did California business men, manufacturers and inventors of safety devices loan their exhibits, but the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the National Safety Council of Chicago sent contributions.

2. It is expected that the Department will have similar support for its booth at the State Fair.

1. While practically all the large oil companies of California, and many of the smaller companies, have conceded the six-day week for their employees, without reduction of pay, there are two or three companies that have failed to fall in line. Negotiations are pending. It is anticipated it will not be long until uniformity in this important respect will govern operations in the oil fields.

2. The California Oil World, representative of

the employers' interests, is on record editorially in favor of the six-day week, and refers to "a strange hesitancy" on the part of a limited number of companies in "getting into line." Such an expression shows the prevailing belief in the wisdom of one day's rest in seven.

1. Within a few days the Industrial Accident Commission will name the dates for conferences in San Francisco and Los Angeles for the accident prevention drive in building and engineering construction work. This form of employment leads both the death and injury lists.

2. The National Safety Council in Chicago is assisting the California Commission in the preparations for safety precautions, and the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, has sent to California information about its plans.

3. A concrete illustration of what can be accomplished is shown by the report of the Portland Cement Association from its Chicago office. Speaking of the accident-prevention campaign in California during June, the outcome shows that nine of the eleven cement mills went through the month without a lost-time accident. The mill at Cowell has just completed its twenty-fifth month without an accident. This kind of a record can only be obtained by employers and employees combining with State and other safety experts.

1. As is usually the case in California during mid-summer, there has been a marked improvement in the matter of employment. The State Employment Agencies placed 13,760 men and women in positions during July, compared to 13,015 for June. There were 14,943 requests for employees filed during July. There was an increase of 14.1 per cent this July compared with July, 1927.

2. The seasonal employment office at Newcastle was discontinued on August 8th. All orders for farm labor were promptly filled, the fruit was moved without loss to growers and packers, and this experimental office proved very satisfactory to all concerned.

3. The Hollister seasonal office, which closed on August 15th, had a similar experience to the Newcastle office. J. H. Garner, Secretary of the Hollister Chamber of Commerce, paid high tribute to the service rendered, adding that "no fruit was lost in San Benito County this year from lack of workers."

4. The Watsonville seasonal office opened on August 15th, and will close on October 15th, and on August 27th the Lodi office started to function.

1. The sum of \$69,122 in unpaid wages was collected during July by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, 1453 wage claims were settled, and 2818 complaints of violations of labor laws were received and attended to. Criminal prosecutions to the number of 111 were started.

1. The Division of Industrial Welfare received 858 complaints from women and girls concerning wages and sanitary conveniences during the two years from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1928. For women and minor piece workers in the canneries of California there was secured an additional wage amount of \$212,850.38 through the audit system for the calendar years 1926 and 1927. Back wages collected for women and minors in industries other than canning during the last two fiscal years amounted to \$21,359.64.

1. Success is following efforts to improve the camp facilities in the San Joaquin cotton-growing section, and growers are co-operating.

2. There were 172 labor camps inspected during July. In these camps were 11,567 persons (5340 men, 3878 women, and 2149 children).

3. Complaints numbering 142 were heard and determined during the month, and 115 applications were filed.

4. Out of the 58 counties in California, 53 have had their naturalization records searched, so that full information can be obtained concerning aliens who declared their intentions of becoming citizens during 1927.

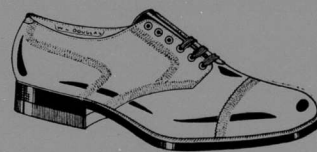
5. The housing staff made 105 original inspec-

tions and 19 reinspections. The majority of these inspections were in the cities of Marysville, Santa Paula and Ventura.

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UNSURPASSED ACHIEVEMENTS.

A comparison of the numerical strength of the membership of building trades crafts in California with that of the membership of the identical building trades crafts in other States shows that under the leadership of the State Building Trades Council of California the most remarkable achievements have been accomplished.

In future articles we shall tell of the remarkable organizing and unionizing achievements of various California building trades crafts that are affiliated with the State Building Trades Council of California.

One of the outstanding achievements, in fact one that is so startling that at first glance one feels that it is hardly credible, is contained in the report made by the national officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the last convention of that powerful organization.

There they submitted a tabulation of figures which shows that there were more union carpenters affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in California than there were in the combined Brotherhood membership of twenty other States, including the Dominion of Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Porto Rico.

Here is an exact copy of the membership record taken from the report of the very able and reliable officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as made by them to their last convention. In addition thereto, we quote the population report of those indicated twenty States and countries as shown by the 1920 census report:

State	Total Brotherhood Membership	Population Last U. S. Census
Arizona	319	333,273
Arkansas	1,179	1,750,995
Delaware	411	223,003
Georgia	1,012	2,289,683
Idaho	491	431,826
Maine	1,908	768,014
Montana	1,084	547,593
Mississippi	677	1,789,384
Nebraska	1,243	1,295,502
Nevada	230	77,407
New Hampshire ...	1,016	443,083
New Mexico	296	360,247
North Carolina ...	1,284	2,556,486
South Carolina	478	1,683,662
North Dakota	161	645,730
South Dakota	122	635,839
Utah	701	449,446
Virginia	1,657	2,305,361
Vermont	563	362,421
Wyoming	901	194,402
Canada	7,650	8,769,489
Hawaiian Islands ..	76	255,912
Canal Zone	29	22,858
Porto Rico	342	1,299,809
	23,830	30,087,425
California	24,078	3,426,536

The foregoing figures indisputably prove that California, with 26,660,889 less population, has 248 more members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America than the aforesaid 20 States, Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico.

These figures exemplify the fact that the State Building Trades Council of California stands in a class all by itself.

Another carefully detailed tabulation of national officers to the carpenters' convention shows that after losing 88 mills through the open shop fight in this State, there still remained 139 union mills using the Brotherhood union label in California.

According to this tabulation there still remained more union mills using the union stamp in California than there were in 35 other States combined, together with Canada, the District of Co-

lumbia, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone.

Judged from the standpoint of real trades unionism, from a standpoint of building up the interest in union mills, and from the standpoint of encouraging the use of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' union label, this is indeed a most remarkable comparative showing. It certainly entitles the officers and members of the State Building Trades Council, and the officers and members of its affiliated councils, to the highest commendation and united support.

When we remember that the population of California is 55,660,776 less than is the population of these 35 States combined, together with Canada, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, then there is borne home to the mind of every real trades unionist the magnitude of the splendid constructive organization work that has been done in California.

Surely the union men affiliated with the State Building Trades Council of California, through its 26 local building trades councils, should be pardonably proud of the success of their years of persistent effort, adhering strictly to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, co-operating, uniting and helping one another.

The admonition that has rung down through the centuries "As ye sow, so shall ye reap" is indeed exemplified in the achievements of the State Building Trades Council of California through its tried and true union membership.

It is gratifying to note that out of some ten state building trades councils, the State Building Trades Council of California was the one and only state building trades council that received the particular commendation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their last convention, when two resolutions commending the State Building Trades Council for its co-operation and loyalty to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were adopted by the unanimous vote of that great convention.

Adherence to the laws, policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor has brought splendid results in the upbuilding of the carpenters' unions and of the other building trades unions in this State.

Over one-fourteenth of the total membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at the time of the last convention were members in California. In a few days the Brotherhood of Carpenters will hold its convention in their splendid new home in Lakeland, Florida.

The most able and efficient general officers of that great building trades international—William Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, John Cosgrove, George Lakey and Thomas Neale—have all won the respect and esteem of the building trades unionists

in California, because they have demonstrated that they are men of a high standard of honor, of integrity and of loyalty, who appreciate the co-operation that has been accorded to them by the officers and members of the State Building Trades Council of California.

The trades unionists of California extend to them their assurances of appreciation and their commendation for the able manner in which they have guided the destinies of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1928

We heard a speaker a few days ago pelting away at an audience of wage workers and telling them that they would never amount to anything until such time as they organized and maintained a political party of their own, just as do the labor movements of the Old World, and he tried to convince his audience that the movements across the Atlantic were more successful than our movement in this country solely because they had dabbled in partisan politics. Of course he was not telling the truth when he said the Old World unions were more successful than are ours. The very contrary is so plainly true to anyone with an ordered and logical brain that there is no room for controversy on the subject. The American worker is so much better off than the worker of Europe that every time people from there pay us a visit they are impelled to remark about the prosperous surroundings of our workers as compared with those of their own country, yet we are sometimes told by those too blind to see that we are bringing up the rear in the march of progress. It is too absurd for serious consideration, and such declarations get very little attention in this country. We have no disposition to tell the European workers how they should conduct their organizations, being entirely willing to let them pursue the course that to them seems proper, but we insist upon the same privilege for ourselves and the American wage worker is too intelligent to permit the dreamers to drag him off into the channels and trails that lead to nowhere. The American labor movement is a here-and-now bread-and-butter proposition and it has abundantly demonstrated its effectiveness in that field as indicated by the standards of life enjoyed by our workers. The statement cannot be too often reiterated that we know the side our bread is buttered on and that we do not propose to give up the substantial and effective instrument we have in our possession to embrace the dreamy schemes of dreamy men. We know what we are doing, where we are going and how to get there, and we are going to continue directly on our way, disregarding the pleasant detours pointed out for us by the "smart" fellows who tell us to organize our own political parties and thereby take possession of the world and the fullness thereof. We are alive and progressive, but practical in nearly every move we make, and we know that it pays handsomely to so conduct ourselves in spite of the fact that we have not yet reached the Garden of Eden industrially or politically.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE

When the question is put up to the wage worker as to whether he would not like to improve his lot in life by getting better pay and more congenial working conditions, the answer is invariably in the affirmative, but when the way to achieve these things is pointed out to him and he makes the discovery that in any program which will bring about the desired results it will be necessary for him to spend some time, energy and money, his enthusiasm for improvement begins to fall. All intelligent workers are fully aware that organization is the most potent instrument within their reach for bringing about favorable conditions in the industrial world, but they also know that effective unions cannot be brought into being and maintained by mere wishing on the part of the worker. Unions are not automatic institutions. They require propelling power to keep them functioning even after they have been carefully constructed and made capable of doing their work, and that power can only come from the membership. There is absolutely no other source of supply to draw upon, and if the members will not devote themselves to the task of providing this essential energy, they surely are not blind enough to entertain any very strong hope that through some magic influence their desires may be gratified by substantial improvement in their condition. Yet in spite of these absolutely incontrovertible facts, there seems to be a disposition on the part of an actual majority of the members of nearly all labor organizations at the present time to let things drift along and take care of themselves, or depend upon the other fellow to put in more than his full share to make up the deficiency. That scheme of things, however, does not work for any great length of time, and failure is the ultimate and inevitable consequence of such conduct on the part of trade unionists.

There can be no getting away from the fact that for nearly a decade there has been a lack of serious thinking and a dearth of the willingness to be helpful to one another in the labor movement, and as a direct consequence of this condition of affairs the less substantial unions have suffered grievously and the big and proud organizations that have been leading the way for more than half a century have been less able to gain betterments and have slowed up their pact to a point where any progress at all, no matter how small and inconsequential to the membership, has been accepted with pride and rejoicing by the active men and women who still continued to carry on in spite of the indifference of the great mass of the membership. But one of the most remarkable features about the whole situation seems to be the matter of fact way in which those who have done nothing whatever to bring them about accept the gains as though they were entitled to them and owe no debt of gratitude to anyone for them. They seem to be possessed of a feeling that because they have continued to pay their dues their full obligation to the organization has been thereby met and that they are entitled to the world and the fulness thereof for such sterling loyalty.

The time has come for every member of a union to take a peek back over the past decade in order to see what the economic situation has been while they have been slumbering in their satisfied way. Such a retrospective view will show that capital has taken advantage of every opportunity that presented itself and profits have been flowing into the already bulging treasuries, while the larders of labor have garnered but little to make life more worth while for the toiler and his family. And there is no mystery in the situation at all. Capital has succeeded because it has been organized and active in the endeavor to get more profits. Labor has failed because it has not been sufficiently organized and active in its drive for better pay, fewer hours of work and improved industrial surroundings.

Capital has strengthened its organizations, continued its activity and succeeded. Labor has allowed its organizations to deteriorate, slackened its pace and fallen behind in the march of progress. How much longer is this condition going to be permitted to prevail? When will the membership become awakened to the necessity for action and bend its energies in a mighty struggle for better things and a better day for the toilers of the land? Only the workers themselves can supply the answers!

THE CHERRY TPF

Where with our Little Hatcher we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Ingersoll, the dollar watch man, is dead. The dollar watch came ahead of the Ford car. It was one of the first examples of what mass production can do. Ingersoll turned out watches by the thousand, using machinery. He gave more than a dollar's worth, from the buyer's point of view. Ingersoll, to those who knew him, will be remembered for much more than his watches, but the masses will know mainly about the watch that sold for a dollar and kept good time, just as Henry Ford will be remembered for having turned out a good car for a lower price than was offered by anyone else, no matter what else Ford may do before he joins Ingersoll. The procession, of which Ingersoll was among the leaders, goes on and grows larger. Machinery turns out masses of things at low unit cost, flooding the nation and even the world, with commodities that are, by virtue of machinery, placed within the range of millions of pockets. Watches were at first only for the very wealthy; now they are for the millions. So it is with autos, radios, pictures, books and hundreds of things. The problem of today is not how to make things, but how to spread the buying power so that the output can be consumed almost as soon as it is made. Industry is learning how to do that, with labor pounding away as teacher.

* * *

It is revealed that 45,000 spies served in the World War. The spy is at once the hero and the villain of war. About 1000 spies are said to have been killed in the World War. Women spies were the most noted, among the principal ones to claim fame being one German woman and one French woman. When spies are put to death in war time there is very little chance for last minute heroics. There is none of the dash and splash of battle. Just a quiet little procession to a quiet spot, a volley, and that is all. The whole business is kept as quiet as possible. As long as there are wars there will be spies and every nation that goes to war will have them. The United States is no different from other nations in this respect. Perhaps a warless day will come, but it will be when nations get more serious and are more candid than they have been in signing the much touted Kellogg treaties just signed in Paris. That day will come, too, when nations will think more about uprooting causes of war than they are willing to think at present. The day of the spy is not over, apparently.

* * *

Three Ford ships, loaded with engineers, machinery and supplies, arrive in Brazil to begin development of the enormous Ford concession in that South American nation. We have grown used to oil concessions and the complications resulting therefrom. The Ford concession in Brazil and the Firestone concession in Liberia bring something new to the industrial and political maps. Ford will be monarch over his concession. His word is final law. He may even enslave nations if he cares to, although Ford's experience ought to teach him that slave labor will be costly to the end, aside from its inhumanity and its denial of man's most essential right. Brazilian business men welcome Ford's ships; politicians are wary, but without politicians he could not have gotten the concession in the first place. Watch what happens in this new kind of American expansion.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Does your wife ever pay you any compliments?" asked Bob of his brother.

"Only in the winter," was his reply.

"In the winter? How do you mean?"

"When the fire gets low, she says, 'Alexander, the grate!'"

Bill was discussing automobile experiences with a friend.

"Every time we have a breakdown I get my wife to keep saying, 'Auto, auto, auto,'" he said.

"Yes?" put in his friend.

"And what she says goes," Bill ended.—Punch.

Squire (who is missing pheasant eggs)—Where have you been getting your eggs lately, Brown?

Brown—From my hens, sir.

Squire—But I hear you've been hatching out pheasants.

Brown—That's right, squire. Ain't nature wonderful and puzzlin'?—Passing Show.

"And this," said the lady proprietor of the night club, "is the fitting room."

"And why a fitting room in a night club?" inquired the visitor.

"This is where he goes when he receives his supper check and has a fit."—Kansas City Star.

The stingy farmer was scolding the hired man for carrying a lighted lantern to call on his best girl. "The idea," he exclaimed, "when I was courtin' I never carried no lantern; I went in the dark."

"Yes," said the hired man, sadly, "and look what you got."

A well-read man was Farmer Gray.

With knowledge by the peck.

And yet he cries most every day,

"I swan, gosh-ding, by heck."

"Why do you use those silly words?"

I asked him with respect.

Said he: "We've summer boarders now,

"And they want dialect!" —Judge.

Grocer—Half a pound of rashers and some eggs on trust till your father comes home? And why doesn't your mother come here herself?

Child (innocently)—She's trying another shop! —Passing Show (London).

"What are you doing now?"

"I have found a new circus turn—the friendship of a lion and a goat."

"But aren't there quarrels between them?"

"Oh, yes, they have their little quarrels, but then we buy a new goat."—Der Gemutliche Sachse (Leipzig).

Suspicious Husband—Who called this afternoon?

His Better Half—Only Aunt Sophie.

S. H.—Well, she left her pipe.—Everybody's Weekly (London).

Three subway trains, one after another, ran over George Hicks of Ozone Park, Queens, this morning, and were practically uninjured.—Chicago Tribune.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

Believe it or not! Harry Winters was driving his Buick Master Six sedan along the highway near Healdsburg when he was hailed by one of California's highway patrol officers, who demanded to know what the hurry was. Harry calmly replied that there was no hurry. The enforcer of motor traffic laws then wanted to know what the fast driving was for. Then and there, Harry told that classic and got away with it. He said, "My speedometer is not working, and I did not realize how fast I was driving." Believe it or not!

Fred McCullum loses his overcoat from his machine. Micky Donelin insists that Frank Blanchard took it. Blanchard states that he did not take said overcoat, but that Donelin appropriated a necktie from the car that McCullum, Jr., had placed on the back seat. We learn from good authority that the overcoat was taken from McCullum's car in front of his home, and not by either of the two above named gentlemen. These Sunset district boys are a playful lot.

Al Adams ceased mining long enough to renew his acquaintanceship with the Merg keyboard. Al has been away quite a time attending to the various details of extracting gold from the earth. He says things are going along very nicely at his mine and he expects to start active work soon.

The Daily News Chapel is not the only chapel of this city to have one of its members break out with whiskers. Tommy Parry is trying to enhance

his beauty with a growth on his upper lip. Several members of the chapel have inquired why. Tommy gives no reason.

If any member of this chapel has anything of interest to other members, let's have it, Machine 47. Write it yourself if you so desire. Your co-operation is asked and will be appreciated.

Jesse Morse is spending most of his time showing his daughter and son-in-law the "City by the Golden Gate." They make their home in Spokane.

No reason now why Don Boone should miss the train from his "down-the-peninsula-home." Don won a Waterbury in a raffle last week.

Lyle Slocum is at present in Sacramento as a delegate from our local union to the California State Federation of Labor.

"Heinie" Jensen is back at his frame in the ad alley after being laid up with a very sore throat.

Pernau-Walsh Chapel Notes.

Roy Winans, our Eminent Doctor of Mechanism, has been busy substituting an iron floor in the place of the old rickety wooden one. Dr. Winans has guaranteed to treat free of charge all corns, bunions and calloused feet caused by same.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Scheel had a reunion of the family tree at their Villa Gladidid in the Santa Cruz mountains. About twenty of their relatives from different parts of the state participated in the festivities. After an appetizing repast the time was spent in discussion of family trees, Redwood trees, and bumble bees, and other subjects appropriate around the open fireplace. There is balm for the heart in the magic of the fireplace.

The 15-year-old son of Roy Winans is still in the hospital battling against injuries received in an auto accident ten weeks ago. The little fellow has had three operations, and is slowly improving. Mr. Winans expects to have him home in a few

weeks. The employees wish the little fellow a speedy recovery. So far he has stood his injuries like a martyr.

Mr. and Mrs. "Reggy" Dunn have returned after two months Chevroleting to Alberta, Canada. "Reggy" visited all his old halunts among the Northwest Mounted and also took a last glance at the old swimmin' hole. He has been seen in secret conference with his old pal, Mr. Skinner, subject "Pre-Volstead."

"Clean Proof Harwood" spent his vacation tickling the ivories this summer. Thought waves rolled up to the prune ranch occasionally. He still believes that the "saddest thing in the factory block is an old time cowpuncher punching a clock."

Shopping News and Dulfer Chapel Notes.

Peaceful Mill Valley Park, Marin County, resounded with the merriment of some 170 members, families and friends of the Shopping News and the Dulfer Printing Company last Sunday, at a picnic and get-together sponsored by the two composing room chapels.

Thanks to the generosity of the two companies and other firms, gate and race prizes, aggregating \$210 in value, were distributed. The feature of the extensive athletic program was the race for "old" men over 40, in which Messrs. B. S. Gorin, I. E. Stuck, M. D. Ward and F. A. Pritchard were all winners before the race, but when the dust cleared the strains of "The Old Grey Mare Ain't What She Used to Be" were heard, and the "old" boys are now among the "also rans."

The affair was the first of a contemplated series of functions intended to create a closer good-fellowship among the employees of 851-853 Howard street, and if the initial effort is to be judged as a criterion, the hopes of the instigator, Ira E. Stuck, have been more than fulfilled.

Then came the big ball game between the two chapels. "Bud" Stuck and Art Linkous, the apprentice battery of the Shopping News, were pitted against Earl Griffin and Al Hart of Dulfer's, and the game was a spirited nip-and-tuck affair all the way. When the Dulfer team sent "Bud" Stuck to the showers with a three-run rally, they appeared to have the game on ice, but the arrival of Gene Staley on the sidelines seemed to hearten the Shopping News boys and they squeezed over the winning run in the last of the ninth and thereby obtained the first leg on the cup presented by the Shopping News Company. However, the Dulfer team emphatically claims that the scorekeeper went to sleep on the job and forgot to count all of their runs, and that the 7 to 6 score should have been in their favor. So the game is being played over and over again in the hot-stove league.

But the day was a great success, worthy of emulation by other chapels. Rene F. Held served as chairman of the day, and covered himself with honors all the way, with Jack Daigneault, F. A. Pritchard and "Bud" Stuck as his committee.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The monthly meeting of No. 18 was well attended and outside of routine business President H. I. Christie addressed the members on the subject of scale negotiations, in which he advocated the union voting to petition the California Conference of Typographical Unions to consider the application of No. 18 becoming a member of that body. The President's advocacy of the plan was unanimously adopted. The union voted to discontinue the one per cent local arbitration assessment with the collection of September dues and assessments.

Richard A. Matley and Chas. H. Clift were elected to membership.

As we are overstocked with subs, would advise those contemplating a visit here to communicate with Alfred F. O'Neil, Secretary-Treasurer, 250 Eureka street.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 14, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused; Delegate Kidwell appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Miscellaneous Employees, for Walter Cowan, vice Geo. Eastman, resigned. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Garment Workers of Cleveland, Ohio, stating that the Rochester Clothing Company were carrying a line of union labeled clothing. From the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, stating that E. D. Matthews, 2275 Eunice Street, Berkeley, Calif., is the general agent of this company. From United Laborers' Union, inclosing copy of letter sent to the Governor in behalf of laborers employed by the State. The request contained in the foregoing communication was complied with.

Referred to Law Legislative Committee—From the Eureka Valley Promotion Association, copy of resolutions requesting the Mayor, Board of Supervisors and all other civic clubs to use every possible effort to develop manufacturing sites and offer inducements to those concerns seeking to establish plants on the Pacific Coast.

Communication from the Department of Electricity inclosing copy of a proposed ordinance governing the installation and operation of moving picture machines and apparatus in the City and County of San Francisco. On motion same was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee, and the Secretary instructed to request a postponement of hearing for two weeks. Concurred in.

Resolutions Adopted—From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting a demand for the blue label on

all cigars when purchasing same and requesting indorsement of same.

The resolutions were presented by John Kammer of Cigarmakers' Local No. 228, of San Francisco, and William P. Stanton and Theodore Johnson of San Francisco Labor Council, and read as follows:

"Whereas, The blue label of Cigarmakers' International Union has long been recognized as a guaranty of contractual relations between the organized cigarmakers and their employers, as well as a guaranty of sanitary conditions under which cigars bearing said label are manufactured; and

"Whereas, The Cigarmakers' Union is one of the pioneer organizations affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, whose members faithfully adhere to the policy and practice of patronizing home industry and spending their union-earned money in the community in which they live; and

"Whereas, Numerous cigars displayed and sold throughout the State of California are manufactured by Chinese, and in shops controlled by the trust and operated under non-union conditions; and

"Whereas, The purchase of cigars manufactured by cigarmakers living in that same community where such purchase is made, increases employment for local workers and creates larger payrolls from which increased prosperity results to the inhabitants thereof; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, pledges to the Cigarmakers' International Union its fullest measure of support in propagating the union label of that organization, and urges all trades unionists and friends when making purchases of cigars to demand union made cigars; and be it, further

"Resolved, That after the adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council of the Federation is instructed to bring this matter to the attention of organized labor throughout the entire State, to the end that a greater demand be made for the purchase of union made cigars."

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the compensation for delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention be fixed at \$15.00 per day; recommendation concurred in.

Reports of Unions — Garment Cutters — Requested a demand for the union label on all purchases. Tailors—Will hold its annual ball on September 22nd, at California Hall. Cooks No. 44—Have appointed a committee for the purpose of considering plan for a five-day week. Machinists—Are objecting to the activity of School Department of Oakland, in soliciting part time employment for school children. Moved that this matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In regard to the resolution introduced by Milk Drivers' Union No. 226, containing a proposed amendment to the general dairy law of the State, the representative of the Health Department was present and promised to present to Dr. Hassler, hence your committee will hold the matter in abeyance.

Receipts—\$714.80. **Expenses**—\$400.30.

Council adjourned at 9:15 P. M.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Music was prohibited during certain hours in the precincts of the college, but one undergraduate found the saxophone more engrossing than his studies. Next day he received a note from the higher authority: "Much against my better judgment, and for purposes of discipline only, I am compelled to regard your saxophone playing as music."—Christian Register.

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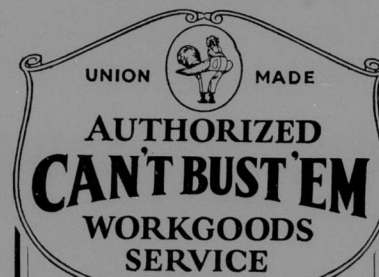
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traug Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Axel G. Carlson of the Alaska fishermen, John Lengwinat of the sail-makers, C. J. Jones of the miscellaneous employees.

On their way to the State Federation of Labor Convention in Sacramento President Dalton, John S. Horn and Frank L. Johnson of Los Angeles called at this office last Saturday afternoon. Dalton and Horn remained over in the city until Sunday morning and then proceeded on their drive to the Capital City. Mr. Johnson left by boat Saturday evening so as to be on hand for the opening of the State Culinary Crafts' Convention in Sacramento on Sunday morning. Dalton announced that he would not again be a candidate for President of the Federation, as he believed the honor should be passed along to others.

George Eastman last week resigned as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Miscellaneous Employees' Union, and the organization elected Walter Cowan as his successor. Cowan was regularly seated last Friday night.

The San Francisco Cooks' Union has appointed a committee to study and report to that organization a plan looking to the establishment of the five-day week for all of its members in this jurisdiction. The matter has already been discussed at a number of meetings in the hope that all the ideas possible may be brought out in order that the very best way of bringing about the reform may be adopted when the committee renders its report.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has several propositions before it for study and report, among them being the matter of handling milk in some stores that now distribute it, while another has to do with the developing of manufacturing sites and offering of inducements to industries to come to San Francisco. Another problem to be dealt with is that of the installation and operation of moving picture machines in this city and the adoption of a law covering the subject. No session of the committee was held this week owing to the absence of delegates at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor is in Sacramento representing the Teamsters' Union of Vallejo as a delegate for the twenty-ninth time, never having missed a session since the formation of the Federation more than a quarter of a century ago. He is probably the only delegate at the convention who has such an enviable record.

Word has been received in this city by members of the locals affiliated with the International Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, that Martin McGraw, general executive board member of the fifth district, passed away on August 29th. He had been for many years active in the work of the organization and was well known to the membership at large.

In order that the postal employees of the bay district could have an opportunity of showing their appreciation for what Clyde M. Kelly of Pennsylvania has done through his promotion of beneficial legislation at Washington, a joint meeting of all postal workers in the region was held Friday night at Native Sons Hall, at which time Kelly was the honored guest and principal speaker. Congressman Kelly was the author of many bills introduced in Congress for the benefit of the clerks, carriers and other employees of the postal department, and much of the benefits enjoyed by the postal workers are the result of his efforts.

The following members of the Theatrical Federation are attending the annual convention of this Federation in the City of Sacramento during the convention of the State Federation of Labor: B. F. Williams representing Stage Employees; A. L. Noriega representing Local Theatrical Federation; J. Heilmann representing Theatrical Janitors; A. L. Bennett representing Projectionists; C. Brand representing Musicians; B. A. Brundage representing Bill Posters and Billers.

A new record for speed was made by the State Compensation Insurance Fund in beginning payment of compensation to the widow of John Streeby, 6015 Avenal Avenue, Oakland, who was killed Saturday morning while repairing an electric motor at the plant of the Clorox Chemical Corporation, 850 Forty-second Avenue, Oakland.

The State Fund, which insures thousands of California employers against industrial accidents, heard of this accident shortly after it happened Saturday morning. Without waiting for an official ruling by the Industrial Accident Commission, which finally must adjudicate all compensation death cases, the State Fund sent to the widow a check for two weeks' compensation.

This check was sent by special messenger and the widow received it Saturday afternoon—only a few hours after the death of her husband.

"The Fund tries to begin compensation payments immediately after death of injured, when the money is most needed," P. G. McWhinney, chief of the State Fund's claims department, explained.

Next Monday night the regular meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483 will be addressed by Arthur L. Johnson, Chief Deputy Labor Commissioner and attorney for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This will be the second of a series of lectures on the subject of labor laws and enforcement in the State of California. The previous one was delivered by Will J. French, chairman of the Department of Industrial Relations, a couple of weeks ago.

THE ACCIDENT HOUR.

Four o'clock is the "zero hour" in most California industries. More industrial accidents occur at this hour than at any other, the State Compensation Insurance Fund has learned after a study of the subject.

The Fund learned that of the hundreds of accidents reported, one-sixth occurred at about four P. M., a small percentage about nine A. M., the remainder being scattered throughout the day.

Most of the four o'clock accidents were attributed to fatigue, the men having worked almost eight hours at that time.

The Fund's engineers believe that one of the reasons for the large number of accidents at nine A. M. is the fact that many workers go to their jobs with little or no breakfast. In some cases, perhaps, the men had slept too late to have time for an adequate breakfast and in others, perhaps, the men preferred the morning smoke to a hearty breakfast.

OLD UNIONIST DEAD.

Impressive funeral services marked the passing of John Green, 88-year-old miner, who was buried in Belleville, Ill. He dug coal in Illinois as early as 1849 and was a pioneer in the Miners' Union.

Boss—Yes, I want an office boy. Do you smoke?
Boy—No, thank you, sir, but I don't mind having an ice cream cone.—Everybody's Weekly (London).

TRUTHS SPREAD ON THE RECORD.

Mr. William English Walling, a frequent and noted writer for the labor press of America, has been telling the assembled economists, publicists and experts in diplomacy some truths at the annual Williamstown Institute. He told them, for example, that while the Pan-American Congress at Havana was lauded by American diplomats as a wonderful thing and that while the American people mostly didn't know what it was all about, that Europe knew all about it and marked it down as another step in a program of expansion of American financial interests and power. Walling also discussed the Coolidge doctrine that the "person and property" of an American abroad are "part of the national domain" and he nailed that as the most complete formula of economic imperialism ever put forward. It is good to see these utterances spread upon the record. America is more often right than wrong, more often idealistic than materialistic, but when it is imperialistic we want to and ought to know about it.

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